adjacent, differently oriented regions orienting the respective liquid crystal molecules, wherein the shortest allowable width of said aperture is equal to the width of the defectively oriented region in said boundary.

2. (Amended) The LCD, according to claim 1, wherein the longest allowable width of said aperture is equal to the width of said boundary.

3. (Amended) The LCD, according to claim 1, wherein said alignment layer orients the liquid crystal molecules to be vertical or almost vertical when no electric field is applied via said electrode.

4. (Amended) The LCD, according to claim 1, wherein said electrode is comprised of a broken line of a plurality of apertures along said boundary.

5. (Amended) The LCD, according to claim 1, further comprising a second electrode, which faces said electrode at a certain distance, and a second alignment layer, which is deposited on said second electrode and is comprised of a second boundary and differently oriented regions sandwiching said second boundary, wherein said second boundary is aligned at almost the same horizontal location as that of the boundary in the alignment layer.

6. (Amended) The LCD, according to claim 5, wherein said second electrode is comprised of a second aperture that is aligned so as not to be located at the same horizontal location as that of the aperture on said electrode.

7. (Amended) The LCD, according to claim 6, wherein the shortest allowable width of said second aperture is equal to the width of a defectively oriented region in said second boundary.

8. (Amended) The LCD, according to claim 7, wherein the longest allowable width of said second aperture is equal to the width of said second boundary.

9. (Amended) A liquid crystal display (LCD) with each pixel being formed of a plurality of

differently oriented regions of an alignment layer, comprising an electrode with at least one aperture formed along the boundary between adjacent differently oriented regions in an alignment layer that is deposited on top of said electrode and also in said aperture, with said adjacent, differently oriented regions orienting the respective liquid crystal molecules to be vertical or almost vertical when no electric field is applied via said electrode.

10. (Amended) The LCD, according to claim 9, wherein the shortest allowable width of said aperture is equal to the width of a defectively oriented region in said boundary.

11. (Amended) The LCD, according to claim 10, wherein the longest allowable width of said aperture is equal to the width of said boundary.

12. (Amended) A method of fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising:

forming at least one aperture along a to-be-formed boundary on an electrode, which has been placed on top of a substrate, with the width of the said aperture being equal to or longer than the expected width of the defectively oriented region in a boundary that is to be generated later;

depositing an alignment layer over the resultant surface processed in forming the at least one aperture; and

generating differently oriented regions, which orient respective liquid crystal molecules, and said boundary, which is sandwiched between said differently oriented regions, all in said alignment layer.

13. (Amended) The method of fabricating an LCD, according to claim 12, wherein the width of said aperture is equal to or shorter than the width of said boundary.

14. (Amended) The method of fabricating an LCD, according to claim 12, wherein the generated, differently oriented regions orient the respective liquid crystal molecules to be vertical or almost vertical when no electric field is applied via said electrode.

15. (Amended) The method of fabricating an LCD, according to claim 12, further comprising

a second generation step of generating a second group of differently oriented regions, which orient the respective liquid crystal molecules, and a second boundary, which is sandwiched between said second group of differently oriented regions, all in a second alignment layer, which has been deposited on a second electrode, in such a manner that the differently oriented second regions are alignable in consistency with the oriented directions of the differently oriented regions in said alignment layer generated in said generation step and such that the second boundary can horizontally fit the boundary generated in the generation step.

16. (Amended) The method of fabricating an LCD, according to claim 15, further comprising a second aperture forming step of forming at least one second aperture on said second electrode along said second boundary.

17. (Amended) The method of fabricating an LCD, according to claim 16, wherein said second aperture forming step forms a broken line of a plurality of second apertures on said second electrode along said second boundary.

18. (Amended) The method of fabricating an LCD, according to claim 16, wherein said second aperture forming step forms concave, second aperture on said second electrode along said second boundary.

19. (Amended) The LCD, according to claim 4, wherein the total length of said broken line of the plurality of aperture is equal to or greater than one-third the length of said boundary.

Please add the following new claims 20-23.

-- 20. A liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising:

a plurality of pixels, each pixel of said plurality of pixels being formed of a plurality of differently oriented regions; and

an electrode with at least one aperture formed along a boundary between adjacent differently oriented regions;

wherein a minimum width of the at least one aperture is equal to a width of a

defectively oriented region in the boundary.

21. The LCD, as claimed in claim 20,

wherein the plurality of differently oriented regions are formed of an alignment layer, and

wherein the alignment layer is deposited on said electrode and in the aperture.

22. A method of fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising:

forming at least one aperture on an electrode;

depositing an alignment layer over the resultant surface processed in said forming at least one aperture; and

generating differently oriented regions and a boundary between said differently oriented regions in the alignment layer.

23. The method as claimed in claim 22, wherein a width of the at least one aperture is equal to or greater than a width of a defectively oriented region in said boundary. –